

SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE FISHERIES SURVEY

2102-F-21-R-48

Name: Reservation Road Dam

County(ies): Stanley

Legal Description: T109N-R79W-Sec. 34

GPS: 44.2082°N 100.3212°W

Location from nearest town: 10 miles S and 1 E of Fort Pierre

Date of present survey: June 9-10, 2015 (netting)

Date of last survey: None known

Most recent lake management plan: None done

Management classification: Unknown

Primary Game Species	Secondary and Other Species
Yellow Perch	Black Bullhead

PHYSICAL DATA

Reservation Road Dam is located in Stanley County, South Dakota. The surrounding land and the dam grade are owned and managed by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service and is part of the Fort Pierre National Grasslands. Reservation Road Dam is a 2.1 acre dam that has a maximum depth of 11 feet.

Submergent vegetation is a mix of largeleaf pondweed, coontail, and sago pondweed. Emergent vegetation was mainly cattails. There is very limited boat access that is limited to a canoe or small duck boat that can be loaded and unloaded by hand. Fishing access is also very limited in the summer months due to the dense growth of cattails. Good ice fishing opportunities do exist. No contour map or depth contour has ever been done.

CHEMICAL DATA

No pollution problems were evident at the time of the survey. Water clarity was good with a secchi disc reading of 4 feet. A temperature and dissolved oxygen profile was the only other water quality measurements done this survey and the results can be found in Table 1.

Table 1. Water chemistry results from Reservation Road Dam, Stanley County, June 9, 2015.

Station	Depth (ft)	Temp (F)	DO (ppm)
A	0	75.7	8.8
A	2	75.4	8.8
A	4	67.8	6.2
A	5	65.7	5.1
A	6	59.7	1.5
A	8	56.5	0.5

BIOLOGICAL DATA

Methods:

Reservation Road Dam was sampled on June 9-10, 2015, with four overnight trap net sets. The trap nets have 3ft x 5ft frames, 60ft leads and ¾ inch knotted mesh. No experimental gill nets or electrofishing was done during this survey. Fish indices and statistics were completed using Winfin.

Results and Discussion:

Trap Net Catch

Table 2. Total catch of four, overnight ¾-inch frame nets at Reservation Road Dam, Stanley County, June 9-10, 2015.

Species	#	%	CPUE	80% C.I.	Mean CPUE*	PSD	RSD-P	Mean Wr
Yellow Perch	39	70.9	9.8	± 6.4	0.0	61	3	100
Black Bullhead	16	29.1	4.0	± 7.2	0.0	100	100	97

*First year sampled

Yellow Perch

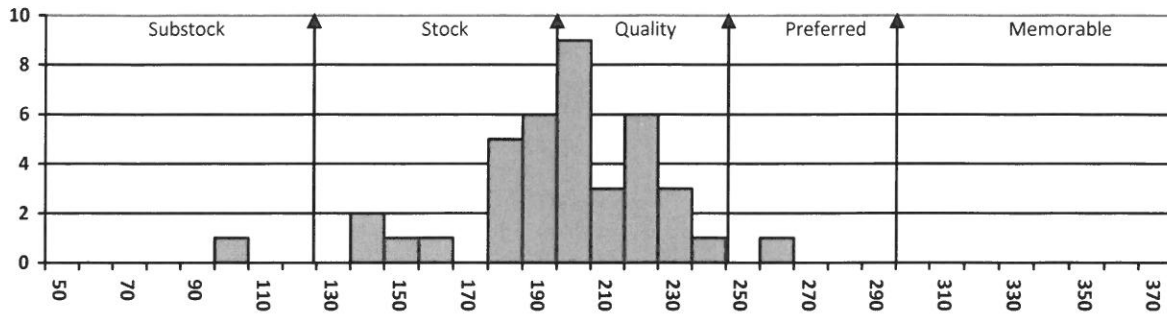
Yellow perch were the dominant species present in Reservation Road Dam. The CPUE was 9.8 fish per net night. Growth is on the slow side with means below statewide, regional and SLI means (Table 3). Condition is good with a mean Wr of 100. Figure 1 illustrates the size structure of the fish sampled with most fish just under the size that anglers would be willing to harvest.

Table 3. Average back-calculated lengths (mm) for each age class of yellow perch sampled from Reservation Road Dam, Stanley County, 2015.

Year Class	Age	N	Back-calculated Age					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
2013	2	5	76	124				
2011	4	6	75	126	166	185		
2010	5	13	82	129	170	194	206	
2009	6	15	81	121	160	182	197	206
All Classes		39	79	125	165	187	202	206
Statewide Mean			86	145	190	220	242	
Region II Mean			91	152	196	219	242	
SLI* Mean			87	142	185	205	219	

*Small Lakes and Impoundments

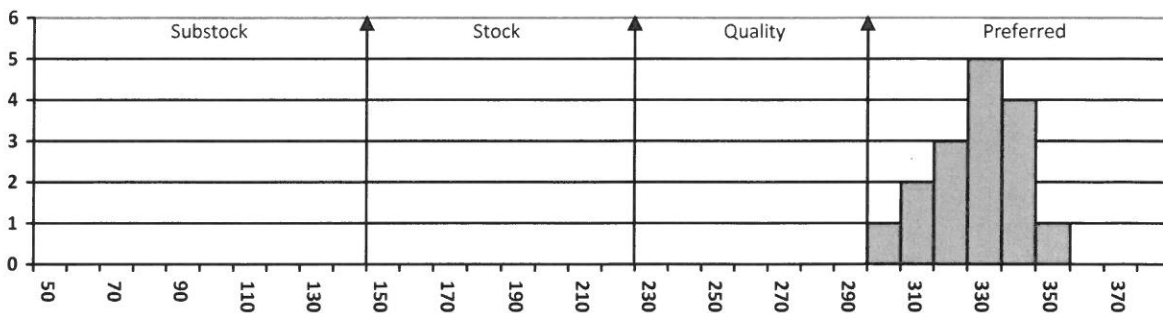
Figure 1. Length frequency histogram for yellow perch sampled from Reservation Road Dam, Stanley County, 2015.



Black Bullhead

Black bullheads were the only other species sampled this survey in Reservation Road Dam. The CPUE was 4.0 fish per net night, which is pretty low for a bullhead population in a dam. The low density bullhead numbers indicated that there may be a largemouth bass or other predator species present, but none were sampled. Figure 2 illustrates the size structure of the fish sampled. The average size was around 12 inches, which could be appealing to anglers.

Figure 2. Length frequency histogram for black bullhead sampled from Reservation Road Dam, Stanley County, 2015.



RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Resurvey, when time allows, to further monitor the fish populations and to continually collect trend data.
2. Attempt to electrofish to see what type of largemouth bass population may exist.